SPECIAL SALES

THIS WEEK IN

Hat and Furnishing Goods

DEPARTMENTS

Forty dozen Boys' Steamer and Cloth Hats, in all shades, only

Real value 75c and \$1.

One case of Men's fine fullfashioned Merino Shirts and Drawers, only

A garment; real value \$1.75.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE (BIG FOUR Rail- Way)

CINCINNATI EXCURSIONS. On Thursday, Oct. 18 (Indiana Day), and again on Fri ay and Saturday, Oct. 19 and 20 (Sunday-school Children's Days), we will sell to Cincinnati and return at \$2.50. On Friday and Saturday the rate for children under eighteen years of age will be \$1.25. All tickets good returning until the 22d inst. Exposition closes Oct. 27, and this will probably be the last op-pertunity to visit the wonderful display at these rates. THE BATTLE-GROUND DEMONSTRATION

At Tippecance Battle-ground, Oct. 17 and 18. Fare for round trip \$1.50. Tickets sold 17th and 18th, good returning until

Here is a demonstration with sentiment. It was here the question of our forefathers living here, unmolested by the savages, was settled by General Har-rison and his band of pioneers. Richmond, Va., and return, Oct. 16, only \$25.

One of the finest fall trips on the continent. Nature will reveal to you, all along the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, her most ravishing beauties. OCTOBER 23.

All routes West, Northwest, Southwest, South and Southeast at one half rates again, the last half rate shat will be offered. California, Oregon or any Pacific-coast passengers should see us before purchasing tickets. We offer special inducements Oct. 17. TIME CARD.

CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. Depart. 3:55am 3:45pm
Arrive. 11:50am 10:50pm
Depart. 7:10am 12:05no'n 5:20pm 11:20pm
Arrive. 3:25am 10:38am 3:30pm 6:13pm
Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and Cincinnati.

formation call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets. J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

THE MUD RUN ACCIDENT.

Testimony of the Brakeman Who Went Back to Flag the Approaching Train.

MAUCH CHUNK, Oct. 15 .- The coroner's jury investigating the Mud run accident resumed its session this afternoon. James Harrigan, the brakeman on Section 4, testified that he went back with red and white lights and torpedoes, but said he never knew of the rule which required brakemen to go back halt a mile, and did not think it was necessary to walk that far. When he got beyond the platform of the station he heard one long whistle, and thought it was an answer to his flag, but when he saw the train coming at what he judged to be twenty miles an hour be flagged them again. Henry Cook, the engineer of the first engine, testified that he was running at the rate of twelve or fourteen miles an bour, but saw uo signals at the station. When rounding the surve he heard two blasts from the engine behind him, which signified "all right," and went on, coming to the station miles an hour. When still nearer to the station he saw white signal being swung violently across the track and applied the brake to his engine, but it was then to late to avoid the crash. Fie declared positively that if engineer Major, of the rear engine, had applied the air-brakers, the train could have been stopped, but instead Major pulled open the throttle when within a quarter of a mile of the station. Other witnesses testified that the train which ran into the forward section was running from fifteen to twenty-eight miles an hour, and one witness, who was on the fourth section says that he saw the red light being waved two or three hundred yards back of his train. Most of the evidence of the passengers in the two sections corroborated each other in declaring that the train was running at a bigh rate of speed, and that the proper danger signals were displayed. Officers of the road gave immaterial testimony, and the soroner adjourned the hearing until Wednesday.

The coroner's jury went to Bethiehem, Saturday, and took the testimony of Joseph Pohl, fireman on the engine that ran into the fourth section, and who is at present receiving treatment at St. Luke's Hospital for injuries received in the accident. He states that he was sitting in the engine looking out of the cab and that he saw the white target and afterwards called to the engineer that everything was all right. He then rested his head on his bunds, and the next thing he heard was the whistle for down brakes. saw the engineer put his hands on the lever, but could not state positively whether he turned it As not, after which he juniped from the train, rolling down the embankment and receiving a broken leg. He also stated that he had been on duty from 5 o'clock Wednesday morning up to

the time the accident occurred. THE confidence of prople who have tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, in this preparation, is remarkable. It has cured many who have failed to derive any good whatever from other articles. For diseases caused by impure blood or low state of the system it is unspreased.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

TUESDAY-Light rains; fair on Wednesday.

COLD

Applied to the weather and to man, the thing is different. We say "It is cold," meaniag that the weather is possessed by the cold. But we say "the man has got a cold." In one case the cold has got "it;" in the other "he" has got the cold.

INDICATIONS.

These, posted every day in THE WHEN'S advertisement, will tell you about "it" being cold. From time to time the advertisement will also tell you about "him" having the cold.

NOTHING PERSONAL.

We don't mean anything personal, but speaking of cold, or colds we rise to remark that we have a finer lot of Handkerchiefs than anybody. An endless variety of patterns, thus, for the millions: an extra assortment of plain and fancy borders, hemmed and hemstitched, at

10c, 12c, 15c and 25c.

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

A United States Circuit Court Affirms Its Validity-Notice of Appeal Served.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15. - Judge Sawyer announced a decision in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, in two cases under the Chinese exclusion act. The court holds that the act is Chinese now in port on shipboard, to those on the way from China, and to those still in China. It is estimated that this decision will affect about thirty-three thousand Chinese; as there are over thirty thousand return certificates still outstanding, and it is believed that there are now about three thousand Chinamen in their native country who had lived here before the restriction act was passed, and who, before passage of the exclusion bill, would have been entitled to return to this country under a claim of being "prior residents." About 600 Chinese have arrived in this port since approval of the exclusion act, and about seven bundred others are now on the way from China. The decision of the court, which is very lengthy, declares that the language of the act is clear and exact, and capable of bearing but one construction. It begins to operate from the moment it was approved by the President, and though the petitioners in these cases were upon the high seas at the time the act was approved, it nevertheless operates upon them. Court further declares there is no specific contract between the United States government and individual Chinese laborers by which the latter should be entitled to return to this conntry after once departing from it: the return certificate is not a contract, but only an instrument of evidence to establish the identity of the party already entitled to certain privileges under the compact between the United States and the Chinese governments, like other aws that confer rights and privileges as long as they are in force, and the court holds that the right of Congress to legislate in such manner as to control and repeal stipulations of treaties has been clearly recognized. The act of Congress upon the subject, within its legislative power,

is as binding upon courts as a treaty on the same subject; both are binding, except as the latter one conflicts or interferes with the former. Upon the other point argued by counsel for the Chinese, that the exclusion act is unconstitutional on account of its being an ex post facto law, the court states: "We do not find any element of ex post facto law in the act now in question. There is nothing in the nature of offense in a Chinaman's departure from the country, and his departure is not made an offense, and there is nothing in the nature of the punishment or of the penalty imposed for the act of having departed from this country in providing for the people of the United States, under the change of public policy, that he shall not return; there is simply a repeal by Congress of a prior law found in the stipulations of the treaty with China." The counsel for the Chinese gave notice they

would appeal the cases to the United States Su-

How It Works with a Convert. NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Oct. 15 .- Fong Tang, a converted Chinaman, aged twenty-seven, without a cue, and dressed in English clothing, accompanied by his English wife, aged twentytwo, from Toronto, arrived here from that city this afternoon, en route for New York. The customs authorities on the American side stopped them and would not allow Fong Tang to enter the United States, although it was permissible for his wife to do so. But 'she would not go on without her husband. Fong Tang, being a British subject by naturalization, and a Christian, had thought he would undoubtedly have the same privileges as other British subjects. He speaks English well. He came from Canton, China, to San Francisco, twelve years ago. He lived in the United States until five years ago when he took up his residence in Toronto and engaged to the laundry business. At a Bible class there he met Miss Sada McEmber, whom he subsequently married. Mrs. Tang told her story, when able, between sobs. They were told at Toronto that they could get through all right. Her husband found business in his line dull in Toronto, and her father, Myers Mc-Ember, of New York, who owns a cigar and tobacco store in that city, and who is an old man, wished them to come and live with him, when he would give the store to Fong to make a living. The old man wished them to come at once, as Mrs. Tang's mother was dying of consumption and wished to see her daughter. Her father and mother were English, and came to Toronto when she was a child. They lived there until about four years ago, when they moved to New York.

Chinaman Pay the Poll Tax. MONTREAL, Oct. 15 .- The four Chinamen who have been under detention for the past week by the customs authorities because of the refusal of the American authorities to receive them, have been liberated, the poll tax demanded having been paid. It has cost each Chinaman, in all, \$165-\$115 for a through ticket from Hong Kong to New York and \$50 for the tax.

WANAMAKER'S SUIT.

The Government Obliged to Refund Nearly

\$10,000,000 in Duties. NEW YORK, Oct. 15 .- It was said at the custom-house yesterday that under the decision of the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia, in the case of John Wanamaker against the United States, the government would probably have to refund anywhere from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The suit was brought to recover \$148 alleged excess of duty paid on some silk ribbon that had been imported, and the court held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover it under the tariff law adopted in 1883. The Treasury Department has held that silk ribbon came under the section of the tariff which made silk liable to a duty of 50 per cent, ad valorem, and all silk ribbons have been subjected to this duty. Section 448 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows: "Hats, and so forth, materials for; braids, plaits, flats, laces, trimmings, tissues, willowsheet and squares used for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets and boods composed of straw. chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, hair, whalebone or any other substance or material not specially enumerated or provided for in this

act, 20 per centum ad valorem. In the case in question the claim was that the silk ribbons was imported to be used in ornamenting bonnets, and the court decided that under the wording of the act the ribbon was only liable for a duty of 20 per cent. instead of 50, and the difference must be refunded. A large number of actions will probably be brought at once, as this was a test case.

THE BIG MEDICAL QUARREL

Profs. Bergmann and Virchow Respond to the Statements of Mackenzie.

The Former Denounces Them as Arrant Nonsense, and Claims that the German Physicians Diagnosed the Disease Correctly.

Prof. Virchow Points Out Some of the Weak Spots in the Englishman's Story.

A Little Light on the Political Relations of Emperor Frederick and the Present Ruler -- End of the Afghan Rebellion.

MACKENZIE'S DEFENSE.

Bergmann and Virchow Accuse the Englishman of Ignorance and Malpractice.

New York, Oct. 15 .- The Herald this morning publishes a Berlin dispatch giving interviews with Profs. Bergmann and Virchow in relation to Dr. Mackenzie's book. In response to an inquiry as to what he thought of Mackenzie's defense, Bergmann said:

"It is arrant nonsense. As long as the Emperor Frederick was ill we would not give details of his case to the public," said the Professor. "By we I mean the German physicians. This course was made difficult to us, as the English political and medical newspapers covered us with abuse. When the Emperor Frederick died, the minister of the royal household asked us to publish the reports made by us during the Emperor's illness. This is how the German doctors' reports came to be published, and I am happy to find that it has been translated into English. Here is a copy. Every Englishspeaking man or woman can now judge the case on its merits.

"What Mackenzie now brings forward is so trifling that it scarcely seems to deserve an answer. Against the remark of Mackenzie that he keenly feels the unseemliness of a controversy to cause additional suffering to hearts already sorely tried. I have nothing to say; but in regard to the charges, amounting to malpractice, that Mackenzie says were brought against him by the German doctors' pa mphlet, we, the German physicians, do not hesitate in saying that Mackenzie's treatment of the Emperor did amount to malpractice, inasmuch as both diagnois and treatment displayed gross ignorance of medicine in general. His whole knowledge of anatomy and pathology begins and ends in the larynx.

"In his defense be overlooks the fact that his accusations against me fall to the ground in the presence of the testimony of Profs. Virchow's and Waldeyer's post-mortem examinations, Mackenzie's defense casts doubt on the capabilities of his German colleagues, but Virchow's post-mortem clearly established the fact that Tobold, Gerhardt and all of us had been quite correct in our diagnosis of the Emperor's malady. The one who allowed the fittest time and opportunity of arresting the Emperor's disease to slip away was the famous larynxologist, Mackenzie. He may pen whole libraries to escape this reproach, but in vain. Had the operation been made on the Kronprinz in May, as wished, his Majesty Frederick III might just as well as not be alive now, as are the four patients referred to in our report, upon whom the operations was so successfully performed. Science shows us to-day that every cancer that is small and operated on in time can be permanently removed, but of the cancer becomes large the operation must fail. It is entirely Mackenzie's fault that the operation was delayed until the small cancer had krown into a

"Gerhardt and Tobold were quite right not to use the forceps, as the history of the Emperor's case shows that the piece removed by Mackenzie led to false deductions. The piece was prononnced healthy, while the post-mortem revanled cancor. Mackengio's lack of general pathological knowledge was the cause of this mistake, and of his not knowing why Profs. Tobold and Gerhardt would not remove a piece of the growth. The charges against Gerhardt are so absurd that they can only find their explanation in Mackenzie's despair. When a naughty little boy is tripped up and thrown down by a bigger boy, if he finds he lacks strength to continue the struggle be screams and spits and abuses his tormentor. After reading his defense I am convinced he will be deserted by the few friends he could still lay claim to. "You ask why we Germans did not, as Mackenzie suggests, make a separate report of our own. We did. It is the one made to Count Stolberg, minister of the King's household, and to Von Lauer, the body surgeon of Emperor William I. It is reproduced in pamphlet, under the title of the 'Emperor's Illness.' Dr. Weguell wrote out a report of our last meeting with Sir Morell, and it reposes now in the house ministers' archives. In it you will find the words, Prof. Von Bergmann most emphatically declared the disease to be cancer.' This shows that I judged the case correctly. It was my misfortune that the august patient and his royal consort had more confidence in Mackenzie than in the three Garman physicians. This misplaced confidence brought the late Emperor to an early grave. I will not speak of what took place in England or at San Remo up to the time tracheotomy was resorted to. At that time Dr. Landgraf, of whose awkwardness Mackenzic the fact until it was too late to do any good.

speaks so sharply, noticed the growth of the cancer from week to week, while the distinguished specialist, Mackenzie, failed to notice "Now, about that crooked cut of Bramann. My answer is this. The cut was made exactly in the middle. Mackenzie told Prince Henry of Prussia, at San Remo, himself, that the opera tion had been admirably performed. In regard to the choice of tubes, if the operation of tracheotomy had to be made, so far as to cause a wound directly over the breast-bone, a short tube can not be used. I need not defend myself to members of the medical profession who know the operation. Mackenzie is aware of this himself, and his attacking my judgment in the selection of the tube was simply intended to deceive the laity-the outsiders. Any medical man would see the shallow pretense at once.

"Now, in regard to the very serious charge

made against me with regard to what took place on April 12, when I am said to have plowed a deep wound in the Emperor's throat, and caused an inflammation in the cellular tissues between the trachea and the sternum, or breast-bonsagain I am compelled to the belief that Mackenzie failed to grasp the meaning of Virchow's post-mortem report, wherein no mention occurs of any such inflammation? On the contrary, the cellular tissues lying back of the breastbone, the anterior mediasterium, showed no evidence of eleatrization, but only of purely normal conditions. The post-mortem showed the immediate cause of death. The inflammation of the lungs was shown to be of recent date. then asked Prof. Virchow, in the presence of the numerous witnesses who signed the report. when this inflammation of the lungs might have been supposed to have begun? The Professor answered: 'Certainly not more than two weeks ago-probably not more than six or seven days ago.' This Mackenzie heard. He saw the diseased lung and still dared to maintain that a manipulation of mine, made eight weeks before, was the direct cause of the Emperor's death. No medical man would believe this lie, but the credulous and ignorant among the general public may, and make one of the German doctors responsible for the sad result. "The course of the disease in the Emperor Frederick's case ran the usual course of every cancer of the larynx: First a little wart-like growth that gradually grows larger and larger, and finally involves the entire cavity of the larynx; then, when the patient can no longer draw air into the lungs, trachectomy becomes necessary. Later on the hard swelling in the laryox softens, becomes gangrenous and decays, corrupt matter dropping into the lungs, producing inflammation, of which the patient dies. This was the case with the Emperor The post-mortem showed the whole larvnx to have been eaten away. In its place was a great cavity filled with pus and ichor. This is all so simple that I venture to say no medical man in either Europe or America would, after reading the German report, fail to come to a just conclusion about the case, Dr. Mackenzie always expected. If no post-mortem had been made Mackenzie would have been free to insist on all the statements his vivid imagination and bad conscience (schlechtes gewissen) could suggest, but after the post-mortem, sie haben seine luegen kurze beine-his lies have but short legs. Mackenzie says that the Emperor Frederick told him he had no confidence in me. That may or may not be true, but it in no wise affects the facts in

The Herald correspondent had noticed in the graph of the Emperor's, across which, in the tilation was done through fetichism.

Emperor's own handwriting, were traced the words: "In dankbarer erinnerung."

There is also a slip of paper, signed by the same august hand at the same time during his illness. What is traced on this elip of paper may not, for obvious reasons, be reproduced, but the words certainly lead one to infer that at the time they were written the Professor enjoyed the full confidence and esteem of his imperial patient and master.

"Of his interview with Prince Bismarck," concluded the Professor, "I will not speak. I was not there, and can neither affirm nor deny; but if Dr. Mackenzie's memory is as treacherous in regard to what passed then as it is in some other matters, his account should be taken cum grano

Prof. Rudolph Virchow speaks English fluently, and read every line of Mackenzie's defense. He has surprised more of nature's secrets than any other scientist living.

It was with great rejuctance that he consented to touch upon a subject that in his opinion has already been more than sufficiently dis-

"in regard to the death of Emperor Fred-erick," he began, "there is no doubt that he died from the effects of an inflammation of the lungs, brought about by the inspiration of gan-grenous particles detached from the gangrenous surface of the traches. This inflammation could not have been caused by the operation performed by Professor Bergmann on April 12, as too long a time had elapsed since the operation. The inflammation, in my opinion, only antedated the Emperor's death by about one, or, at most, two weeks. I can form no opinion as to what caused the gangrene of the traches. But I can say that this gangrenous affection of the larynx already existed at San Remo. Whether this afterward decended in the traches down to the

artificial opening I am not prepared to say.

"I received," he continued, "on Jan. 17, 1888, a piece of tissue expectorated by the Crown Prince during a coughing fit. On this piece, which already showed the existence of a gangrenous process, I made a written report. I did not see the Crown Prince at all during his illness until a short time before his death, on May 28, 1888. I had already seen pieces extirpated on three different occasions by Dr. Mackenzie. They were decidedly non-cancerous, though all of them showed signs of disease. They were not taken, probably, from the central portion of the tumor. They were not taken from the right spot, and it was impossible to base an opinion upon them. I could not, during the whole course of the treatment, obtain a definite statement as to the exact spot the extirpated portions had been obtained from. I had not then, nor have I now, any positive opinion as to the course run by the malady, for I was never informed of

where the exact seat of the disease was, nor did ever meet Mackenzie until about three weeks before the Emperor's death, nor had I ever received any written communication from him. Wegner, the Emperor Frederick's Leibartz, brought me the particles Mackenzie had removed, but could not tell me positively what part of the vocal chords they had been taken from. There was a space of about nine centimeters between the gangrenous affection noticed at San Remo and the opening afterwards made in the trachea at the post-mortem. This intervening space showed as one continu-

ous gangrenous surface. "The pieces sent me for examination by Dr. Mackenzie were all received prior to July, 1887, and my opinion in regard to each one of them was published at the time. None of these pieces was cancerous, and I still hold to the opinion that they did not form portions of the cancerous surface. To what extent and in what portion of the larynx cancer existed during the early stages of the disease could not then be ascertained, and is not explained even new by what has been published on the subject. Prof. Von Bergmann then thought that a fissure of the laryox would show what portion of the larynx it would be necessary to remove. and what sort of operation was needed, whether partial or complete extirpation of the larynx should be resorted to, or whether simply removing the growth from the mucons membrane would suffice. Nobody at that time, as far as I can judge, had any positive opinion as to the exact seat of the disease, or its degree of develobment during the month of May, when these events occurred.

"Dr. Mackenzie says that the publication of Professor Virchow's first report, which he hopes may be given to the public, would prove very interesting reading. He evidently is not aware that it was published as a portion of the transactions of the Berlin Medical Society during their meeting held Nov. 16, 1887. Here it "tapping a small gray pamphlet. "I made There because so many newspaper correspondents claimed to be in constant communication with Sir Morell, and kept repeating that he declined to accept the responsibility of the diagnosis. This meant shifting the responsibility to my shoulders. In this report, that took the form of an address, I set definite limits to my responsibility, saying that I only gave my mitted to me, and not on any other portions. "Sir Morell sent me the last pieces on July, 1

opinion on those portions of the growth sub-1887, and since that time nothing was communicated to me in regard to the development of the disease in a fresh place. The portion of the larynx visible to the observer through the laryngoscope is a very small one, and only in this region can the operator reach the diseased parts. A little behind this region a great process of degeneration may be going on without its being noticed by the observer. I can only say that what I have seen of Sir Morell's defense in the Herald gives no description of the growth as it originally appeared, nor of its development during the summer of 1887. He does not speak of what he observed, but of what he thought and did. No one can form from his defense any opinion as to the nature and extent of the original growth, nor on the ethical side of this controversy can express opinion until all the testimony is in, as it certainly will be some

BERLIN, Out. 15 .- It is stated that the publishers of Dr. Mackenzie's book had sold 2,000 prevented further sales. The sale of the book on the streets and in small book-shops was brisk during the morning. Messengers conveying parcels of the books to retailers were stopped on the streets and relieved of their burdens by the police.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The London Times Brings in a Formidable

List of Indictments. London, Oct. 16.-The Times indicts sixtyfour Irish members of Parliament. The list of other persons includes James Carey Breslin, the hospital inspector of Richmond jail, who said he assisted Stephens to escape; Stephens, Byrne, Egan, Ford, Brennan, Sheridan, Boyton, Con-don and other Fenians. The Land League is charged with illegal acts, with the object of attaining the complete independence of Ireland. The Ladies' League is included, with the names of Anua Paruell and others.

Was Frederick's Policy Impossible? BERLIN, Oct. 15 .- The North German Gazette to-day contained a long article dealing with the relations between Emperor Frederick and his father. It is apparently intended to show that Emperior Frederick's policy would have been an impossible one had he lived longer. It is supposed the article is directed against the course of the Liberals in adopting Emperior Frederick's

political programme. End of the Afghan Rebellion. SIMLA, Oct. 15.—Reliable news from Herat is to the effect that the rebellion is ended. Ishak

Khan has fled to Bokbara, and the remnant of his forces has submitted at Mazare. The Ameer's authority is now supreme in the whole of Afghan Turkestan. Complaint Against on American Consul. LONDON, Oct. 15 .- The Sultan of Morocco will

send an embassy to the United States to complain, among other things, of the conduct of Mr. Reed Lewis, the United States consul at Tan-

Foreign Notes. The Berlin police are visiting the book shops

in that city and seizing all copies of Dr. Mackenzie's book wherever found.

The Pope is making arrangements for holding a consistory, at which he will deliver an allocution concerning the visit to his Holiness of the Emperor of Germany.

The French government has issued an order forbidding the reception of foreign officers in the military colleges of France, and also forbidding their service in the army. It is stated that Germany; without directly intervening in the Tunisian schools question,

will recommend that the French government settle-the matter amicably with Italy. Advices from Java state that a conspiracy against the Dutch residents has been discovered at Madion. Forty-two of the ringleaders in the movement were arrested, and eleven others

who refused to surrender were shot. The story that three sailors who deserted from the German gunboat Mowe had been eaten by natives near Zanzibar, proves, upon investigation, to be unfounded. The men were killed by natives, and their bodies, when found, were

A FEW FACTS FOR MR. MILLS

Mr. Blair Devotes a Short Time to a Letter Written by the Texas Statesman,

And Demonstrates, by Aid of the Congressional Record, that the Five Per Cent. Economist Sometimes Twists the Truth.

He Likewise Criticises Secretary Fairchild and His Policy in the Treasury.

Judge Allen G. Thurman Visits Shelbyville and Delivers a Short Speech Before a Big Crowd of Unterrified Democracy.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE.

He Neatly Turns the Tables on Mr. Mills and

Criticises Mr. Fairchild. NEW ALBANY, Ind., Oct. 15 .- Inclement weather interfered somewhat with the demonstration in this city to-day over the arrival of Hon. James G. Blaine, Gen. A. P. Hovey, Corporal Tanner, Gen. Adam King and A. Louden Snowden. Toward noon the rain shated. Thousands of visitors from Louisville, Jeffersonville, Charlestown, Madison, Corydon and other neighboring points tramped about the muddy streets. At 9 o'clock Mr. Blaine and General Hovey held a public reception at the Windsor Hotel, around which several thousand people clamored. After shaking hands for an hour, Mr. Blaine thanked the assemblage for the cordial welcome extended General Hovey and himself, and returned to ex-Congressman Culberson's residence, where he received many unfavorable conditions, the street parade in the afternoon was declared by citizens to be the largest and most imposing demonstration in the history of the city. Mr. Blame reviewed the parade from the balcony of the Culberson residence. General Hovey and Corporal Tanner reviewed the column down town. The procession was forty minutes passing, and several thousand marchers were in line. A cavalcade of about 100 young men headed the column. One of the noticeable features of the demonstration was the large number of colored clubs in the procession. A club of 150 workmen from the DePanw glass-works carried long glass canes with flags attached. One of the unique features of the parade was a large float, upon which rested a miniature passenger coach, surrounded and followed by seventy-five employes of the L., N. A. & C. railroad. The mass-meeting was held at the intersection of Eleventh and Market streets. It is estimated from 10,000 to 12,000 people were present. Mr. Blaine arrived at 3:30, and was given an ovation. Owing to the dampness, he did not remove his heavy oversoat, and early in his address asked permission to replace his hat, when the big audience yelled its approval, crying:

"Yes, yes: that's all right; put your hat on, Blame, and don't catch cold." He was in good voice, and spoke as follows: "Mr. Chairman-Allow me, first of all, to return my thanks for your most cordial welcome, so eloquently expressed by your representative, Mr. Dowling. I respond to what he says, and say for myself that, though a thousand miles from home, I am still at home. [Cheers.] I am at home wherever that flag floats. [Cheers.] I am at home wherever the popular mass comes together to uphold the Republican standard. [Cheers.] Last Wednesday, at Goshen, Ind., I stated that Mr. Havemeyer, the president of the Sugar Trust, had appeared before the ways and means committee, when the tariff bill was up, and, according to Senator Allison, had secured an arrangement by which six millions of dollars were put into the peckets of the trust. Mr. Mills, chairman of the ways and means committee, in a special card, printed this morning in the Louisville papers, denies that Mr. Havemeyer ever appeared before the committee, or that any such arrangement as I have spoken of was made for his benefit. I do not know what Mr. Mills means by this denial, unless it is that Mr. Havemeyer never appeared before the full committee when in regular session. If he means that he did not appear before members of the committee, in the committee-room, then he is contradicted, not by myself, but by the Congressional Record. On page 6,503 of the Congressional Record for the current session, issued on July 10, a debate is reported in which Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, a member of the ways and means committee, admitted that he had invited Havemeyer and his attorney to the room of the committee on ways and means, on the 12th of April, to talk over the sugar tariff; and Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, another member of the ways and means committee, admitted having met Havemeyer and his attorney at another time. All that I stated is substantiated by what I now quote, and in consequence, the sugar standard was changed from No 13, originally reported and printed in the tariff bill, to No. 16, as reported by the ways and means committee, and passed the House; and it was in this change that Senator Allison finds the six million of dollars that Mr. Mille's committee put into the pockets of the trust. I may take Mr. Mills's denial, if he chooses, that Havemeyer never appeared before him; but here were two members of the ways and means committee who openly acknowledged that they heard, not only Havemeyer. but his attorney; and the attorney was skilled in every feature of the sugar tariff, and not only knew what points were advantageous to the government, but also knew still better what points were advantageous to the trust. The latter point seems to have been adopted by the ways and means committee, though, perhaps, Mr. Mills did not know it. [Laughter and cheers]. "I find, also, in the papers to-day, a report of a Democratic meeting in New York, before which Mr. Fairchild, the Secretary of the Treasury, ap-

peared to defend his policy of loaning \$60,000,000 of the people's money to certain pet banks, without interest. His defense consists chiefly in proving that I overstated the amount those banks could make out of that transaction. He save that I calculated the interest on the whole sixty millions, whereas the banks are compelled to keep 25 per cent, of it in their vaults. Poor banks! What a hardship they have to en-dure! [Laughter and cheers.] I think Mr. Fairchild's answer is positively amusing; and it recalls to me the soliloquy of the man who drew a \$10,000 prize in a lottery, a few years ago, when the habit was to deduct 15 per cent. before paying the amount. 'How lucky it was,' said be, 'that I did not draw twenty thousand; it would have ruined me to pay the premium.' [Laughter and cheers.] Mr. Fairchild does not frankly and manfully confront the issue. He does not state to the people how the banks could afford to buy government bonds when the government itself could not afford it. If it was an advantageous proceeding for these banks to invest \$60,000,000 in government bonds, why was not it still more advantageous for the government to do it! [Cheers.] I press this question upon Mr. Fairchild, for he has not answered why, if the banks could make 2 to 21 per cent. upon the purchase of United States fours, the Treasury Department could not make as much! [cheers] - when, by doing what the banks do. he could have wiped out sixty millions of the public debt. [Cheers.] I press this question, not only because it is a pertinent question, but it is a question asked by one of Mr. Fairchild's most distinguished predecessors. When a surplus was in the treasury, during the administration of President Pierce, Secretary Guthrie applied it to the payment of the Mexican war debt, not yet due; and the same was repeated the first six months of President Buchanan's administration by Secretary Howell Cobb, when the premium went as high as 14 per cent, for the bonds they auticipated. Secretary Guthrie was criticised for paying a premium for these bonds; and he asked the very question I repeat to Mr. Fairchild. He asked why those government bonds were not worth as much to the Treasury Department as to any purchaser in Wall street [applause], and that is the question which I ask Mr. Fairchild to-day, in the name of Secretary Guthrie; for he was one of the ablest financiers who has administered the Treasury Department since Hamilton. But, while Democratic secretaries, before the war, would anticipate, even with a premium of 14 per cent, the payment of the national debt, Mr. Fairchild intimates that he will not go above \$1.08% for the whole body of 4% per cent. bonds still out. It was suggested that he might make 2 per cent. He denies, and says he can only make 1 65-100 per cent.; as if that were not worth picking up on \$100,000,000

"General Harrison made a well-grounded accusation, and used a happy phrase when he ac- Duckworth Club, of Cincinnati, was late, and cused the national administration of nursing did not reach this city until about noon. Three

the surplus. If Mr. Fairchild had invested \$60,-000,000 in United States bonds it would not have appeared in the surplus, but if he loaned it to the pet banks it still appears as part of the frightful surplus, to get rid of which the people must destroy the protective tariff. There is a very suggestive point bearing on that, to which I beg Mr. Fairchild's attention. Between March 4, 1885, and June 30, 1886, a year and four mouths from President Cleveland's inauguration, the surplus in the treasury increased \$95,000,000, and the public debt was only reduced \$50,000,000. Of this \$50,000,000 \$44,500,-000 was a compulsory purchase for the sinking fund. The further fact is revealed that there was at that very date \$50,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds that could have been called in at par, and that they were left in the hands of the private holders, drawing interest, in order that the bugbear of the surplus might be raised, and, as General Harrison says, 'carefully nursed.' [Cheers.]
"You will all recall that during the campaign

of 1884, almost every Democratic journal de-clared the Republicans had \$400,000,000 of idle money in the treasury, and one of the objects in turning the Republicans out was to set tree that \$400,000,000. I never heard one of them put the sum less. But when they got into power they found no surplus at all; because the Reoutthey found no surplus at all; because the Reout-licans had constantly applied whatever surplus there was to the purchase of government bonds and the reduction of the public debt. I think during the last two years of President Arthur's administration nearly \$300,000,000 of the debt were paid off. But the policy of President Cleveland's administration was to accumulate a surplus, and they tration was to accumulate a surplus, and they proceeded to have one, even when bonds were on call at par and millions were lying idle in the Treasury. [Cries of 'That's so.'] And, at last, when pressed to purchase, the Secretary of the Treasury intimated a lack of authority, because the law for purchasing bonds at a premium was contained in a clause attached to an appropriation bill. And, I believe, the President aided the Secretary of the Treasury in discrediting the force and validity of this enactment, as though a clause in an appropriation bill was not the force and validity of this enactment, as though a clause in an appropriation bill was not just as strong a piece of law as if it were a separate statute. I suppose that the President and Secretary forgot, when they were questioning the strength of this form of legislation, that the President's salary of \$50,000 was embraced in a clause attached to an appropriation bill. [Laughter and cheers.] I do not believe that the President has had any scruples about drawing a salary which certainly belonged to him, but the right to which rests precisely upon the same foundation as the authority to urchase bonds at a premium. If the plea of lack of authority were made seriously by the Treasury Department it must be termed sheer ignorance. If it were not made seriously it deserves a sharper characterization than courtesy will permit me to apply. [Cheers.] And now, with a surplus artificially, and studiously and persistently piled up, the Democratic administration asks that its future growth be averted by destroying the protecting tariff, and a revenue or free-trade tariff established in its stead. . Does not Secretary Fairchild know that a reduction of the rate of duties will largely increase the importation and largely increase the surplus? If he does not know it, let him recur to the cause that brought on the financial crisis of of 1837 and the financial crists of 1857; and if he is not satisfied with these practical illustrations in his own country, let him go back 175 years to the reign of Queen Anne in England, when Dean Swift informed the Ministry that he might double the duty and haive the revenue, or halve the duty and double the revenue. [Cheers.] Mr. Fairchild proposes, by way of getting rid of a surplus, to halve the duty and double the revenue. [Laughter and cheers.]

"I believe, Mr. chairman, that there never was an administration of the Treasury Department that showed so little practical comprehension of the condition of the country; one that has been so filled and permeated with that offensive conceit which always marks the theoretical free-trader. [Great cheering.] I said before, and I repeat now, that if a Republican Secretary of the Treasury had loaned \$60,000,000 to pet banks all over the country, without interest, the Democratic party. if they controlled the House of Representatives, would have moved to impeach him: and I believe it. [Cries of That's so. I do not say the Republican's would so treat Secretary Fairchild had they control of the House, because the Republicans are not fond of violent methods, but are accustomed to proceed with caution and moderation in public affairs. They do not wish to mpeach him before the Senate, but they impeach him before the high court of the people for beving done that which was plainly against the public interest, and for having failed to respond to the precedents set by former Secretaries of the Treasury in faithfully and constantly applying the surplus to the reduction of

the public debt." [Cheers.]
Mr. Blaine concluded with some references to the tariff and its relation to industrial interests in the vicinity of New Albany. In the evening there was a torch-light parade, and General Hovey and Corporal Tanner addressed a large audience at Mascot Hall. Mr. Blaine and his party will leave for Lafayette at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, over the Monon route, and he will speak at Tippecance Battle-ground on Wednesday afternoon.

More Evidence of Milis's Dishonesty. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. After reading the Journal dispatch from Evansville, this morning, I met General Browne, member of the House ways and means com-

"Mr. Mills should have been fair, and said that the five Republican members voted against the reduction proposed by the majority of the committee because it did not reduce the tariff enough. We wanted it cut in two, believing that the reduction proposed by him would not effect a reduction of revenue. As to Mr. Haveneyer appearing before the comm Mr. Mills and Senator Allison, whom Mr. Blains quoted, cannot be correct in their statements, masmuch as the committee, as a committee, never met, and the majority, in its sitting, excluded us, and may or may not have heard Mr. Havemeyer. The majority refused to grant a public hearing to representatives of any industry. What they did in private we, of course, cannot tell; but it is not likely Senator Allison could have made a statement in the Senate he could not vouch for.

"So far as the tariff fosters the trust, the minority are not responsible. The duties are laid on the high grade of sugars, so as to throw the business to bome refineries, which employ a large number of men otherwise without employment. But now these refineries do not need so much protection, and we proposed to cut down revenue by cutting deeply into the duty on refined sugars. Mr. Mills's bill provides for a much less reduction. Therefore, if the tariff is responsible for the trust the Mills rate is more responsible than the Republican rate for its further continuance.

General Browne drove to Economy this afternoon in company with Mr. James Watson, who divides the time with him. The General looks fairly well, but is taking good care of himself, though he is doing good work. He speaks at Centerville to-morrow night and at Cambridge on Wednesday. RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 15.

JUDGE THURMAN.

The Old Roman Appears at Shelbyville and Addresses the Fatthful.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SHELBYVILLE, Oct. 15 .- The dream of the Shelby county Democracy for the past month has been that the Thurman meeting and barbecue, to-day, would witness 100,000 strangers coming from this and adjoining States to do honor to the "Old Roman." Flaming advertisements were sent to every county in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky, and a monster demonstration was predicted. The crowd to-day did not exceed

25,000, and competent judges place it below that figure. The weather may have had something to do with the crowd, for at 3 o'clock this morning a steady rain began, which continued until 3 in the afternoon. The early morning trains brought large delegations over the Big Four road from the north and south. Crowded cars came in freighted with the unterrified over the J., M. & I. road, and from the border counties another crowd was emptied into our city. The better element of the party remained at home, and only the hoodlums came to eat the barbecue meat and drink cheap beer. By 9 o'clock the public square and Washington street to the depot were crowded with a mass of people cheering for Cleveland and Thurman. The procession moved at 11 o'clock, and was made up mostly of delegations from the country. Its entire length was not over a mile. It paraded the principal streets, in the drizzling rain, and on out to the fair ground. The special train from Cincinnati, bearing Judge Thurman, the "Old Roman Guards," and the